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July 19, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 89
Humidity " 87 " 68

July 19, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 78 " 66

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.53.

7998 日二十月六

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

WHAT THE ENEMY REPORTS STATE.

Claim to Capture of 15,000 Prisoners.

A German official message issued yesterday afternoon claims 13,000 prisoners.

The Enemy Armies.

London, July 17.
A German communique issued last night says:—We broke in on enemy positions to the south-west and east of Rheims. General von Boehm crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans, stormed the slopes of the south bank and penetrated stubbornly-defended woods, driving back the enemy towards Oude Is Chapelle, Comblis and Marcell. We also won a Franco-Italian position between the Ardre and the Marne.

The armies of General von Madra and von Eichen attacked from Prunay to Tahure. The enemy avoided our attack and we captured the first position. We pushed forward south of Nauray Moronvillers across the Cornillet-Kieselberg heights as far as the Roman road north-west of Prosnes.

East of the River Suippe, we progressed between Anberive and south-west of Tahure.

The enemy maintained his second position north of Prosnes, Souain and Perthes.

Violent Allied Counter-Attacks.

London, July 17.
A German wireless official message states:—Southward of Courtemont we advanced as far as the Surmilin sector. Violent enemy counter-attacks south of the Marne broke down.

We extended our successes north of the Marne. We advanced to heights to the north of Vanteuil and fought our way through to Redemat and Roi Woods. We threw back the enemy on Montagne de Rheims and captured fortified heights north-west of Massiges.

The prisoners now number 18,000. We shot down a further thirty-six aeroplanes.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 17th instant, states:—There was heavy fighting this morning from Comblis to Vignay, about twenty miles, the enemy pressing hard in a south-easterly direction, his left menacing Rheims from the west and his right pushing eastward along the Marne Valley in the direction of Epernay.

South of the Marne, the Germans are endeavouring to push on towards the south in order to enlarge the holding on the south bank and to obtain manoeuvring room for Divisions marching up the river, but the French are strongly posted on the heights overlooking the river which separates the German left and right wings, so it is doubtful whether such an attempt will result in serious gain.

It is important to remember that the credit for the French victory must be assigned to General Gouraud, east of Rheims, because the Germans, who failed everywhere in this sector, are pretending in their communique that the attack here was merely a diversion. This is camouflage, for evidence gathered on the battlefield leaves no doubt that the enemy intended to reach Suippe on the first day. One Division whose orders we captured was instructed to halt on the bank of the Marne and await the supporting Division before crossing. The German High Command intended occupying Chalons to-night.

GERMANY'S DREAMS IN AFRICA.

Allied Possessions as an Indemnity.

London, July 16.
In view of the triumph of the militarists in Germany, as evidenced by the fall of Baron von Koebmann, it is interesting to note what their leading newspaper, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, has to say about war aims. After remarking that only weaklings can believe in the possibility of an understanding with England, it proceeds to say that a victorious Germany will have no paper agreements. She will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal the cession, as an indemnity, of such proportions of their present possessions as she may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire. East Africa, Togoland and South West Africa are to be corner pillars in this new Colonial Empire which Germany intends to develop into a great military Power with carefully-protected wireless stations, roads, railways, shore batteries, depots for raw materials, food and munitions. The *Kreuz Zeitung* again dangles before the eyes of the German public the idea of a great army of African natives, remarking that the Hereros and especially the Hottentots provide excellent material for soldiers. It declares that in the military training of coloured auxiliary troops Germany intends to take a great place among the nations. One great result of this policy will be, says the *Kreuz Zeitung*, that "a compact German Mittel Africa, armed with strong white and coloured protective troops, will never permit contiguous opponents to send a single man from African soil to the European seat of war unless they wish to abandon their own colonies."

GERMAN PROPERTY ON THE SHAMREEN.

Decision of the British Government.

London, July 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that it has been decided at present to treat the German property in the British concession on Shamsan, China, in a similar way as the Chinese Government treated German property outside the concession. Necessary instructions had been given. This involved the termination of the leases on German buildings.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 17.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—We repulsed four powerful Italian assaults at Monte Pertosa and Salarolo with very heavy enemy losses.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

"A Signal Failure."

Paris, July 16.

A Havas message says: The fifth German offensive since March 21 began yesterday at daybreak, covering a total front of about sixty miles from Chateau Thierry to Main-de-Massiges, with Epernay and Chalons-sur-Marne as the main objectives; but the results gained by the attacking masses, at least 42 divisions strong at the outset, hurled against the iron barrier of French, American and Italian troops, amount to a serious setback. It was a signal failure, as if they progressed slightly at a few points their advance was entirely out of proportion to the scale of the attack and stupendous sacrifices made. Not a single minor objective was attained, and at all vital points the enemy was securely held. According to orders found on prisoners the gain of very large ground at the outset was expected by the Germans. The same orders show that many divisions which were to be engaged only on the second and third day had to be hurled in before noon on the first day, so great were the losses sustained at the very beginning of the battle.

The German artillery preparation began at midnight, but was forestalled by the French, who, an hour earlier, began an intense shelling on the whole front wherefrom the attack was about to be launched, which caused havoc in the German ranks, considerably hampering the enemy dash. On the west front of the attack the Germans crossed the Marne at points between Fosseoy and Dormans. A magnificent counter-attack by the Americans drove the Germans back from some of these points to the northern bank, destroying the bridges hastily built and drowning many hundreds in the river.

Between Dormans and Rheims the enemy masses, after progressing slightly, were soon held in check by the stubborn resistance. East of Rheims they failed utterly in their desperate and repeated efforts to break through. At no point did they penetrate the main fighting positions of the defenders.

To sum up the present general situation on the whole front, the Germans failed to realise their plan to make a rapid initial advance and the German onslaught is being victoriously held.

American German and British Reports.

London, July 16.

An American official dated July 16 says: We co-operated with the French in yesterday's battle eastward of Rheims. We repulsed the enemy attacks and maintained our positions at all points and captured prisoners and machine-guns. Yesterday morning in the Vosges the enemy attempted after artillery preparation to attack our lines on a front of one thousand yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

The German evening official says: The enemy delivered violent counter-attacks on the Marne front, achieving some local successes south-westward of Rheims. The situation is unchanged eastward of Rheims.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy attacked and entered two of our new posts in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out. We secured prisoners. There is hostile artillery at Loera. Storms handicapped airwork yesterday. We dropped a few bombs and brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing. A violent thunder-storm prevented night-bombing after midnight. Previously thereto we had dropped over four tons of bombs on Seclin railway station and hostile billets. All our machines returned.

Violent Fighting.

London, July 16.

A French communique states: The Germans are unable to resume the general attack broken yesterday, but violently endeavoured to enlarge the local successes. Fighting was particularly stubborn south of the Marne this morning and afternoon. We impeded an attempt to advance up the river by a defence foot by foot and held it on the line Ceully-Leuval. We counter-attacked on the front Saint-Agnan-La Chapelle-Mont Hodon. We took these places and carried the line to the heights dominating the valley of the Marne in the region of La Bourdonnerie. Franco-Italians between the Marne and Rheims repulsed several enemy attempts and maintained their positions. East of Rheims the Germans this morning resumed their violent artillery preparation, whereafter attacks followed at several points. A powerful attempt in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle was unable to debouch from Prunay. Our fire broke down two attacks west of the river in the sector of Suppe. Fighting is equally lively north of Craonne and east of Tahure, where the enemy attacked.

The enemy efforts everywhere were in vain. The storming troops were repulsed with heavy losses. Orders found on prisoners confirm that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions in the line and ten in reserve. It was intended to advance twenty kilometres on the first day and reach the Marne on the right. Aviators played a very important part in the battle, especially on the Marne. Notwithstanding the dense smoke concealing the bridges thrown over by the enemy our aviators discovered and attacked them at a low altitude, destroying two covered with troops, who were thrown into the river. Fourteen tons of projectiles scattered convoys and columns debouching from the northern bank during the day and fourteen tons were dropped on bivouacs at night. There was severe fighting in the air. Forty-one enemy machines were felled or disabled and nine balloons burned.

A "Peace Attack."

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at mid-day, says: The enemy has practically not progressed during the night on any part of the battle-field, although heavy fighting continued from five in the afternoon until late in the evening in a narrow belt ten miles long by four deep south of the Marne, between Fosseoy and Marcell, wherein the enemy established himself on July 16. The enemy was held on the night of July 16 in the western sector on the line St. Aignan-Chapelle-Mont Holon-Bouquigny Wood, which is equivalent to a maximum depth of two and a half miles.

The enemy had fifty-six divisions, including many crack divisions. There were fourteen each in the first line west and east of Rheims and the same in the second line. The heaviness of the enemy losses is evidenced in the case of one division which was obliged to ask to be relieved at mid-day on July 16 instead of the evening as arranged. Prisoners state the German Army has christened the battle "The Friedenturm" or "Peace Attack."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

A Serious Reverse.

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reporting at 2.30 on Tuesday afternoon, says: The Germans on the whole battle-front east of Rheims are held in the French advanced zone, where only outposts are maintained. Most of the ground lost there is not particularly valuable. The Moronvillers massif had to be abandoned after hard fighting. The enemy again holds the five crests Cordellet, Blanc, Haut, Teton and Casque. The French did not attempt to hold them strongly, thus avoiding a large haul of prisoners when the front was withdrawn between two and three miles to the Souain-Perthes les Surlis line.

Reuter this evening learns that generally speaking the enemy has suffered a serious reverse, especially east of Rheims. It is too early to say that the attack is definitely repulsed, but the situation may be regarded as distinctly good. Until noon the attack had not resulted in an advance of five miles at any point from the original enemy front. It is now clear that the enemy concentrated all his efforts on the offensive. It is established that the Germans employed over thirty divisions, compared with forty on March 21st. No British have so far been engaged.

Poor Initial Results.

London, July 17.

If there were no other evidence the restrained tone of the German communique alone would show how little success the enemy offensive has achieved. Indeed no great offensive hitherto has been so barren of initial results. It cannot yet be said that the enemy has failed, but his definite failure is more probable and the legend of the irresistible force of the first German onset is already destroyed. It is clear that the Allies have profited by experience, notably by greatly extending the area of the first or covering defence zone, and the unity of command is proving more effective. How well the French have the situation in hand is proved by the fact that east of Rheims they retired to lines of resistance without losing a gun, while west of Rheims the progress of the Germans was so limited that their position with the river immediately behind and their communications incessantly bombed, may become precarious. The newspapers emphasise as a momentous feature of the battle the brilliant promise of the previous minor engagements, shattering the belief fostered among the enemy peoples that the war would be over before the American factor became a reality.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful minor enterprise eastward of Villers Bretonneux, which resulted in a few prisoners and machine-guns. We also repulsed raiders in this sector. A successful English raid in the neighbourhood of Houluch prisoners a few. Hostile artillery is active in some of the Ancre sector, northward of the Scarpe, north-eastward of Bethune and northward of Bailloul.

The Offensive Degenerates.

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports today: The enemy's attack on July 15 was in length of front, probably also in number of divisions engaged or ready to engage, the greatest effort he has yet made. It failed. The Crown Prince's great offensive degenerated on the second day to a disjointed series of local attacks, which, although better, were only undertaken to save what could be saved from the wreck of Monday's hopes. The push along the Marne valley may progress further before it is brought to a standstill. The Germans are fighting hard here. It would be extremely useful for propaganda purposes. The Crown Prince would be able to claim the capture of the wealthy little town of Epernay.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH WAR BONDS.

London, July 17.

When the War Loan Bill was taken in committee in the Commons last evening, Mr. Bonar Law, said no new operations would be necessary for the next nine months as the War Bonds organization had succeeded to a greater extent even than anticipated.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

Athens, July 17.

A Spanish steamer with the Spanish Minister to Greece, Senor Lopez-de-Vega aboard, en route to Spain, was torpedoed by a German submarine. The steamer flew the Spanish flag. The minister with his family was rescued. Germany had been notified of Senor Lopez-de-Vega's departure six days previously.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, July 16.

The Czech-Slovak army in Siberia comprises a number of Russians commanded by Generals Erdelli, Alexejoff and Dutoff, also Poles.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED.

Paris, July 17.

Flight Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, was killed in an air fight near Chateau Thierry. He fell in the enemy lines.

NO MEATLESS DAYS IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 17.

It is officially announced that as from Saturday the consumption of meat will be unrestricted. Thus there will be no more meatless days in France.

U. S. AMBULANCE STATION BOMBED.

Paris, July 18.

Enemy aviators bombed an American ambulance station last night, killing two and wounding nine.

FRENCH TRAITOR EXECUTED.

Paris, July 17.

Duval, who was sentenced to death in the Bonnet Rouge trial, was executed this morning at Vincennes.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris, July 18.

The long range bombardment was resumed on Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 17.

The silver market is steady.

AMERICAN SAILORS.

A Glowing British Tribute.

This interesting tribute to the work of American sailors and the navy's flying men in English waters is from the London letter of the *Manchester Guardian*. The correspondent writes:—

Everyone who sees much of the mercantile marine knows how appreciative of and grateful they are for the splendid part the American navy has played in guarding our ships in the submarine zones. Since their first arrival in European waters they took up the game with an enthusiasm and thoroughness characteristic of their desire to excel in everything and prove their keenness by results. The British navy, although it was the biggest in the world, had its personnel strained at the beginning of the war to provide instructors and establishments for the great expansion that took place in it. The ratio of expansion in the American navy, of course, was much greater, as their establishment was so much smaller.

It has been stated in America that half the number of sailors that were in the American navy at the beginning of the war are now in European waters. The system of training is to have a number of training bases in Europe constantly filling up from American drafts. Each new destroyer that comes over sends back, after some time, some of its men to form a nucleus crew for a new destroyer, tuning up in America. Their place is taken by drafts from the training bases. The new destroyer makes up its complement from the battleships and other units in America. The American training bases are at Newport, Obichigor, San Francisco, and Norfolk, Va., where the men have had many months' training. The proportion of mechanics among them is probably higher than in the British navy, and they have tapped every side of their abounding national development for the navy.

To a vast number of young men on the Great Continent the idea of travelling thousands of miles to see the sea and become sailors had the charm of extreme novelty that can hardly be understood in these islands. At the same time they have a consistent sea tradition, famous in the world, and the professional standard of their own navy was equal to our own. Great things are expected of the new phase in their naval history, which has been begun so well by their destroyers off our coast.

Whatever may be the truth about the delays in their aeroplane construction, it was not the fault of the American navy. Their very keen young airmen have been working from British aeroplanes, and have won commendation from our Admiralty and commanders. Recently an American pilot scouting for submarines spotted a periscope and dropped a bomb a few feet ahead and a few feet astern, both in line. He circled and attacked again, dropped a bomb in the centre of the disturbance, and oil came up in great quantities.

Another American pilot managed the rare feat of dropping a bomb in the centre of the deck of a submarine travelling fully blown on the surface, and had the unhappy experience of seeing it fail to explode. These are a few of the early swallows of the big flights of American airmen that some day will darken the French sky.

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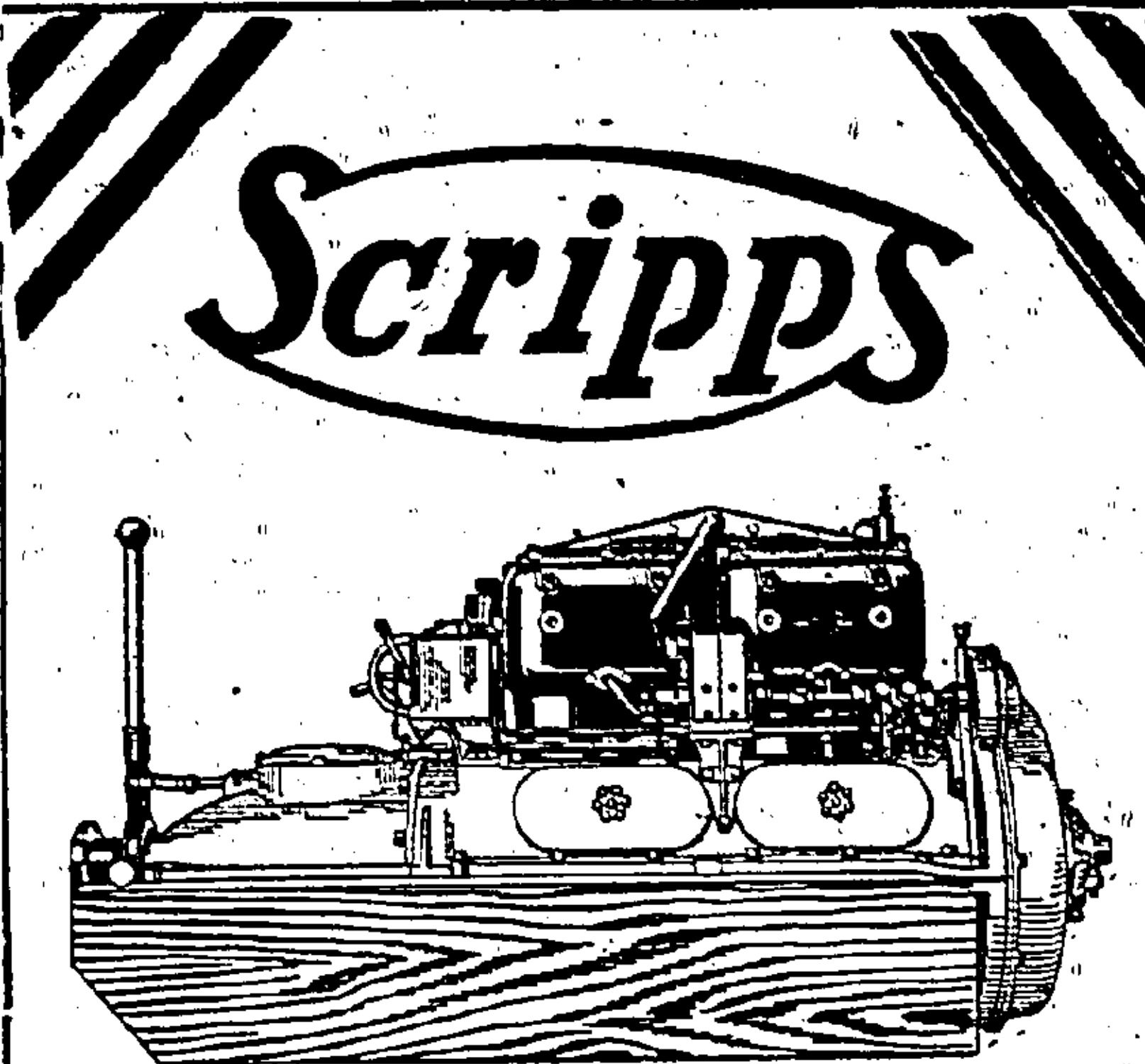
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Douglas Haig's Son.
The christening of the infant son of Sir Douglas and Lady Haig took place privately at their residence, Eastcott, Kingston-hill. The child was given the names of George Alexander Eugene Douglas. The chief godfathers were the King and Sir Eric Geddes, and the chief godmothers Queen Alexandra and the ex-Empress Eugenie. His Majesty was represented by Colonel Olive Wigram, and the ex-Empress by Colonel For Pitt. Among the presents were gold christening mugs from the King and Queen Alexandra.

Girl-Wife's £9 A Week.
A married woman of 18, applying at Tottenham for a summons against her husband for persistent cruelty told the magistrate that she was earning £7 a week at a munition factory, and that she sometimes earned £9 in a week. In answer to the magistrate the girl-wife said she worked at the same factory as her husband, and the trouble arose because he was not satisfied with what she gave him out of her earnings. Magistrate: You are earning a lot of money between you?—Applicant: Yes, we are. The summons was granted.

"G.B.S." Tilts at Controllers.
Paper is so scarce that a recent production of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's cannot be brought out in a proper form. Mr. Shaw informed the Society of Authors that some valuable works are going out of print because paper for reprints cannot be obtained, although for any other purpose than that of literature there appeared to be an unbounded supply. He had a characteristic tilt at the Controllers, who he said, "are supposed to be practical business men, which seems to mean totally illiterate people quite unconscious of any intellectual life or activity in the community."

Unknown Fate of a Knight.
Leave to presume the death of Sir Marc Armand Ruffer, C.M.G., as having occurred on or since April 15, 1917, was granted in the Probate Court recently. Sir Marc, who has held important positions in Egypt, was on board the transport Arcadian, which was torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat in the Mediterranean near the island of Milos. There was a suggestion that he might have been rescued, and might now be on one of the small, lonely isles off the Grecian coast. The evidence pointed the other way. He was seen clinging to the roof of the wireless house, and afterwards to be floating in the water apparently lifeless.

Aviation in Japan.
The recent amalgamation of the Imperial Aviation Society and the National Aviation Society, it is reported, has materialised mainly through the good offices of the military authorities. The Imperial Aviation Society, as the amalgamated bodies are now called, is making arrangements to obtain by public subscription £2,000,000 to be expended for the encouragement of aviation in this country. It is reported that the military authorities will assist in making the arrangements, and in this connection Count Terauchi, the Premier, will invite a number of prominent men in Tokyo to his official residence on the 9th instant to confer on ways and means of encouraging aviation.

Almen Locked Together.
A flying officer's escape and another's death in a collision at a height of about 700 feet were described at an inquest held by an Eastern Counties coroner. A brother officer of Lieut. Owen Hewitt Dampier Bennett, who was killed, said the latter was flying between 300 and 400 feet over him when he suddenly fell. Witness tried to get out of his way, but had not sufficient speed. The nose of his aeroplane jammed in the under carriage of Lieut. Bennett's machine, and they locked together. Both machines rolled over and over for 200 feet when witness's machine broke "adrift" and smashed the lower planes of the other machine which crashed to the ground. Witness came out of the lock in a dive and then planned down. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

STRINGS

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

The terrible double tragedy at Tai O, of which we gave full details in our issue of yesterday, and by which a most popular European officer of the Police Force lost his life, has created a deep sensation in the Colony. Following on the cold-blooded murder of another member of the Force in the open street while on night duty, and the more recent affair in Gresson Street, it has served to remind the public that the guardians of the law in this Colony face almost daily risks in the execution of their duties. In the best of environments, the policeman's lot is not an enviable one; in Hongkong it is fraught with dangers peculiar to the Colony and which, we fear, are all too often overlooked by the inhabitants who owe their general peace and security to the vigilance of this branch of the Colony's protective forces. If the records of lives lost among the police while discharging their duties, say during the past ten years, could be made public, the total would no doubt come as a surprise to most people, and would provide striking testimony to the point we are emphasising.

While it is true that the murder of Crown Sergeant Glendenning was in no sense due to the activities of rogues or criminals, it is sufficient to illustrate the risks to which our police are liable. He was in charge of a lonely out-station and was attacked by a former member of his own staff who, in a fit of seeming insanity following feelings of revenge because he was being prosecuted, did the officer to death when he was utterly helpless to resist. Such incidents are likely to occur at any time, and they cannot, of course, be guarded against or prevented. But that does not get away with another point—namely, that police officers at distant posts have not the same measure of security as have their comrades in the more thickly populated parts of the Colony. By the very nature of things, they are daily in greater danger, and for that reason it is only right and proper that they should be provided with every facility to keep them in touch with those who, in case of need, could come to their assistance. These are troublous times in South China generally, and there are abroad innumerable rogues and really wags who care nothing for the law's restraints. That is a fact which cannot be overlooked when we think of the men who are posted to the out-stations. The attack on the deceased police officer might just as well have been the work of one or more desperadoes instead of the act of a mentally unbalanced Indian constable, for, with armed bands of robbers moving about, there is no guarantee of police immunity from their attentions. And in such an event the danger is every whit as great as that in which Sergeant Glendenning and his little family found themselves.

The point therefore recurs with all the more emphasis that the authorities owe a duty to these particular members of the Police Force. That duty is to see that they are given every possible means of protection which can be devised. For that reason general public support will be forthcoming to the again-repeated suggestion that all these out-stations should be telephonically or otherwise brought into communication with headquarters and with each other. Such a step would not, of course, necessarily prevent such awful occurrences as that which occurred at Tai O on Wednesday, but it would at any rate be one more additional safeguard against the constant dangers which fall to the lot of these men who are carrying on an essential work often amid uncongenial surroundings and far outside the limits of the public view.

To Correspondents.

Two letters which we received yesterday for publication suggest that the writers have a rather mistaken conception of the functions of a newspaper. One of the writers indulged in a deal of presumably cynical personalities in which even His Excellency the Governor was not spared, while the other went the length of publicly accepting a challenge to fight which had been thrown out to him by a seemingly bellicose individual. The point that we desire to make is that there are limits to the privileges accorded to correspondents, and in these instances they were, to our way of thinking, decidedly overstepped. That is why we curtailed one of the letters and merely extracted the essential point from the other, and we confess to being somewhat surprised that two of our contemporaries should publish the communications in full. The public Press is not the place in which to indulge in personalities, neither is it the medium through which the challenges of would-be law-breakers should be taken up. There have been times when we have had occasion to criticise the Government and its servants, and when the circumstances justify it we shall not hesitate to do so again. But we trust that we have always steered clear of offensive personal allusions. Our columns are always open to sane, soberly-expressed criticisms on matters of public interest, but the use thereof cannot be extended to those who exceed the bounds of reasonableness.

The German Way.

One has become so used to reading of German inhumanities that the news contained in a Rater's telegram that enemy aviators have bombed an American ambulance station, killing two and wounding nine of the occupants, is hardly calculated to do more than cause a passing increase in the measure of contempt that all decent people feel for Germany and the Germans. To detail the list of atrocities the enemy has committed since he took his mad plunge for world domination in August 1914 would be to recite a succession of acts at once revolting and inhuman, and, painful though the recollection of them be, the duty is thrust upon all men interested in human progress to keep them well in sight when viewing the case and course of the present struggle. War is not a kid-glove game, but when a nation, boastful of its high attainments, both educational and social, stoops to commit calculated murder, deliberate sacrilege, and studied violation of every code of honour and right dealing, there can be no acceptance of the plea that "necessity knows no law." Enough has been written of Germany's crimes and sufficient indisputable evidence has been filed to stamp her as the nation of Europe whose reckless unpopers is the gravest menace the world has ever seen. Each day the war goes on it becomes increasingly clear that the nations of the world arrayed against the Central Powers have a sacred mission to fulfil in taking away the power for evil possessed by this already doomed combination. To falter now, would be to earn and deserve the censure of humanity.

America to the Fore.

The new German offensive which has so soon been held by the Allied troops has provided occasion for the Americans to show their mettle. It is only therefore right and proper that the London papers should emphasise the great part which they played in upsetting the enemy's plans. Whether the Germans knew that they would encounter the Americans in this thrust, we do not know, but they were not left long in doubt over the matter, for the U.S. troops swiftly counter-attacked, flung detachments of the enemy back over the Marne and succeeded in capturing close on 1,500 Huns. The lesson should be obvious to the Germans. It is that America is now an active factor in the war, and the nation which the Huns professed to scorn is destined to play a bigger part in the struggle as the war proceeds.

DAY BY DAY.

THE REWARD FOR WORK IS MORE WORK AND HARDER WORK.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the appointment of M. Kerensky as Premier of Russia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Infected Port.

Bangkok has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

For the Troops.

We acknowledge with thanks a big batch of literature for the troops from Mr. B. L. Frost.

Peak Church.

We are asked to state that Sunday evening services will be commenced in the Peak Church on Sunday next at 6.30 p.m.

No Plans Furnished.

An elderly Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, summoned for erecting a building without furnishing plans to the Public Works Department. Mr. Eldridge asked his Worship to make an order for the erection to be pulled down, but his Worship replied that it was hard lines on the poor old man. He would remand the case for further consideration.

Found in Barracks.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy, this morning, with unlawfully being found in the Victoria Barracks without permission. The defendants were found by a Sergeant in the billiard room. The Sergeant stated that the main path was open to the public, but where the defendants were found was private. Both men maintained that they did not know they were in a prohibited place, but his Worship imposed a fine of \$3 each.

Remanded.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two men were charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of clothing. One man was arrested in Possession Street by a detective carrying a box full of clothing and he then took the detective to Circular Pathway and pointed out another man, whom he said had given him the box. This was denied. Inspector Kent applied for a remand saying he was of the impression that the box was the same as one that had been stolen from the ferry wharf. He wanted to make enquiries. The remand was granted, bail being allowed to each man in the sum of \$50.

A Violent Defendant.

A lunko who was on duty in Hankow Road, Kowloon, at three o'clock this morning, saw a Chinese carrying a long coat in his hand, and questioned him as to where he had obtained it. Failing to get satisfactory reply, he arrested the man, who became very violent, biting the lunko's fingers in his efforts to get away. With assistance the lunko took the man to the Police Station, and enquiries revealed that he had stolen a box from the servants' quarters at the Palace Hotel, taken it to a lane in Haiphong Road and extracted a quantity of clothing, some of which he was wearing when arrested. Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning, the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for the larceny and to a further month's hard labour for assaulting the lunko, the sentences to be consecutive.

An Awkward Moment.

At five o'clock this morning, a detective arrested a man in Queen's Road for the unlawful possession of a quantity of clothing he was carrying. When taken to the Central Police Station the man told a story of having had the clothing given to him by his uncle, but he was just in the middle of his recital when a man came to the station and reported the loss of some clothing, identifying it as in the other man's possession as his. It transpired that the men lived together and that the one had risen early and stolen his companion's clothing with the idea of pawn it. He had also stolen some pawn tickets. The dishonest one was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning and was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Funeral of Sergeant Glendenning.

Public sorrow at the terrible tragedy by which Crown Sergeant Glendenning lost his life at Tai O on Wednesday, and the great esteem in which the deceased officer was held by all who knew him, were evidenced by the extremely large and representative attendance at the funeral which took place at Happy Valley last evening. Besides police and military units and representatives of practically every branch of the Government service, there were hundreds of civilians present, while beautiful floral tributes were sent in profusion. The coffin, which was borne on a gun-carriage and enveloped in a Union Jack, left the Mortuary at the Government Civil Hospital shortly after four o'clock and on arriving at No. 5 Police Station was joined by members of the Force and the band of the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, which, to the strains of Chopin's March Fugue, headed the cortege to the Monument, the sad procession being watched by large crowds as it passed through the streets. At the Monument, the band of the Police Reserve and a large concourse of civilians joined the cortege, which, in charge of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Acting C.S.P. (who also represented His Excellency the Governor) wended its way to the Cemetery in the following order:—

Police Reserve Inspector G. W. Gagg (mounted).
Sergeants Kow and Arnold, (Police Reserve, Mounted Section).
Band of the Police Reserve.
Band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment.
Gun carriage bearing the coffin, drawn by men of the Hongkong Police.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Acting C.S.P., Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Chief Inspector Kerr, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

Inspectors and Sergeants of the Hongkong Police.
Military Police and Men from 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Indian Police.
Hongkong Police Reserve, and a large body of civilians.

At the Cemetery gates, the coffin was carried by deceased's comrades in the Force to the graveside, where a most impressive ceremony was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Among those at the graveside besides units of the police, military, Dockyard Police and Police Reserve, were the following:—Mr. Walter Glendenning, brother of deceased (chief mourner), Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Commander O. W. Beckwith, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. T. E. Hough, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. Hall, Messrs. H. A. Lammer, W. E. Roberts, Eldon Potter, E. W. Hamilton, D. Harvey, O. Bond, E. L. Stainfield, A. W. Bliss, E. D. O. Wolfe, J. J. Blake, T. Hynes, Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspectors Angus, Sim, O'Sullivan, Gordon, Lamont, Macdonald, Brazil, Davitt, Terrett, Gerrard, Garrod, Grant, Arculli, McEwen, L. d'Almeida, Fisher, D. Mackenzie, J. C. Wilden and many others.

Before the final committal sentences were pronounced, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald spoke a few words to those assembled, saying:—"We have to do honour to the memory of one more brave man whose life has been yielded in its early prime in the course of duty. Far too often has it fallen to us to do this during the recent months, when one sad occurrence after another has deprived the public of the service of trained and trusted officers of our Police Force. If even by this graveside one may point some good which has come out of the losses, it is that the public at large has come to some more adequate knowledge of what it owes night and day to the fidelity and skill and the vigilance of those on whom the responsibility for our general security in person and property rests."

Crown Sergeant Glendenning held his post at a remote and backward spot, the only European in a large population reputed by those who know it to contain many evil elements. Few of us perhaps give much thought to the position of a man in such circumstances as those, solely responsible

from hour to hour for British law and order in a part where pirates and other ill-doers haunt, with only Asiatic subordinates to assist him. He has fallen, and many here are the poorer by the loss of a valued friend and comrade, whilst the public service is deprived of an able and trusted officer. There are those whose sorrow is so deep that even our words of sympathy seem intrusive. Yet we do think with heartfelt sympathy of the widow and her little child. We pray that she may be comforted in her sore distress and directed in all her future course and that the compassionate feelings which go out to her to-day from her friends and from the whole community may be used for the partial healing of her stricken heart by the God who is the father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow in His holy habitation.

The very many floral tributes included wreaths from the following:—His sorrowing wife and child; his brother, Walter, and family; the R.W.M. officers and brethren, Lodge of St. John, 618, S.O.; No. 2 Station Mess; Sergeants Mess 87th Co. R.G.A.; The Staff, Magistracy; Constables Mess Water Police Station; European Staff, Supreme Court; European Staff, Imports and Exports Office; Hongkong Tramway Company; No. 1 Police Launch; Sergeants Mess No. 5 Police Station; Yaumatei Police Station; R.N. Dockyard Police; Members Sergeants Mess R.A.M.C.; the Wardens of Victoria Gaol; the boys of the 25th Middlesex, attached to the H. K. Police; Outside Staff, Tramway Company; Sergeants Mess Central Police Station; Taikeo Club Bowling Members; Sergeants Mess Water Police Station; Garrison Military Police; Major Cassel and General Staff; R. G. A. Sergeants Mess, Victoria Barracks; Staff, Harbour Department; Sergeants of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regt; Messrs. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P.; J. W. Franks, A.S.P.; T. F. Hough, A.S.P., and Hongkong Police Reserve; from the Indian Police; Hon. Mr. Claud Severn; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp; Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe; Commander O. W. Beckwith; Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse; Mr. T. H. King; Mr. G. A. Woodcock; Chief Inspector and Mrs. Sim; Inspector Macdonald; Staff Inspector O. el Arculli; Inspector and Mrs. J. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. C. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilton; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Dixon; Chief Detective Inspector Marison; Mr. D. E. Donnelly; Inspector and Mrs. Angus; C. J. Poole; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. H. Stainfield; N. B. White; Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichmann; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King; Inspector and Mrs. Gerrard; Mr. and Mrs. A. Conner; Mrs. J. Williamson and daughter; Inspector and Mrs. Terrett; Sergeant and Mrs. Parden; Mr. Eldon Potter; Mr. D. W. Tratman; Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Wood; Mr. T. M. Perpetuo; Inspector and Mrs. Gordon; Inspector and Mrs. Garrod; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hedley; Mr. O. Hest; Mr. O. J. Higginbotham; Mrs. R. White; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lloyd; Inspector and Mrs. Davitt; Mr. and Mrs. Wildin; Capt. A. Jenkins; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McEwen; Mr. S. M. Bander; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Taylor; Messrs. J. E. Hamilton and A. Cook; Mr. C. D. Melbourne; Mr. J. Watt; Mr. E. A. Lammer; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cotton; Sergeant and Mrs. Oshman; Mr. and Mrs. Woolley; Sergeant and Mrs. Mackay; Sergeant Grimmett and Ogg; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. da Silva; Sergeant Lannigan and P. O. Oatley; Sergeant Spear; Mr. J. H. Mead; Mr. H. H. Taylor; Sergeant and Mrs. Willis; Colour Sergeant C. H. W. Kew; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright; Mr. J. D. Norris; Sergeant Macdonald; Mrs. D. Glendenning and Mr. E. Glendenning; Inspector Sim and family; Mr. A. D. Macdonald; Sergeant Cooke and Pain; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fincher and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bullen; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke; Sergeant and Mrs. Evans; Sergeant and Mrs. Pitt; Mr. J. O. Saunders; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Collett; Mr. R. J. Everett and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Watt; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry; Mr. E. W. Hamilton; Inspector and Mrs. O'Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. O. Bond; Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Connell; Inspector E. MacEwen; Sergeant and Mrs. Appleton; Sergeant and Mrs. Aris; Mr. and Mrs. Oulford; Mr. and Mrs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The American Navy has given us a lead in democratic nomenclature. One of her new destroyers is named after a gunner's mate dead in this war. We may by this time have "somewhere at sea" a Jack Cornwall; there is room in the list for the name. We have among our ships Kings and Queens, beginning with our present rulers; we have the Prince of Wales, we have Princesses, and a grand array of heroes, but none of our mighty men of valour of the lower deck.

The late Duke of Northumberland interested himself deeply in benefit societies, and made, one recalls, an imposing figure during his admirable chairmanship of the annual meetings of one such body. His grace knew how to rule a big crowd bristling with ideas, and his strong personality was assisted by his luxuriant growth of whiskers. In a hall full of democrats the duke held his own right imperially. One delegate summed the titled chairman up afterwards as "a fine figurehead, with a fine head for figures."

No Percy was so sensitive to the claims and duties of the House of Northumberland as the late duke. The slum scandal of Walbottle affected him deeply, and drew from him a vigorous defence. It is an odd reflection that this ancient family has had more than one long break in its titular career, and that "Smithson" is now the true hereditary name. It was the second duke, Sir Hugh Smithson (the unsuitable name was, of course, shed), who complained to George III. that until his time no "Percy" had been refused the Garter. "True," said the King, "but it is also the first time that a Smithson has claimed one."

If he did not actually invent the phrase "The Simple Life," Charles Wagner, who has just died, certainly gave it world-wide popularity by his book under that title. Many British visitors to Paris in the old days will remember the little hall in which Pastor Wagner used to lecture. His was an engaging personality, modest and full of charm; the notoriety his book brought him never affected his humility. He was 67, and has lived to see his beloved Paris rise to glorious heights of heroism.

Pastor Wagner, by the way, was born in Alsace. He chose France as his country, after the crime of 1870, though Germany had far greater scope to offer for one of his Lutheran connections. He combined the dreamer with the man of action, and the inspiration of his books may be found in the dedication of one of them: "To my dear collaborators, the flowers, the insects, and the passers by."

The amazing story of one of our fighting planes which, after an air battle, flew automatically for over two hours with its pilot and observer dead on board, and eventually descended with them in our line, is surely a gift of an unimagined "situation" for a novelist. It is aviation's own variant of "The Headless Horseman" brought up to date. How its possibilities would have delighted "Monk" Lewis, whom Hest described as the greatest master of freezing the blood in England.

So much confusion seems still to prevail about the difference between Culture and the German war cry, Kultur, that it might be useful to dispel it by an explanation. We are prone to answer the enemy boast about Kultur by quoting Nietzsche's hackneyed charge that Germany has destroyed it wherever she has extended her rule. But Nietzsche's Culture was not the Prussian war-substitute, Kultur. The philosopher used the word and its meaning with which Matthew Arnold familiarised this country—the "Cultus" of the Romans. Kultur, merely signifies technical education—the anti-classical curriculum, serviceable in the ungainly art of "getting on in the world."

Ingham; Hai Hong; Ling Shau Fing; Wong Young; Ya He Pak; Poole Singh and others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Is there no society in Hongkong where the welfare and prestige of this Colony can be discussed, whose aim is to secure self-government?

If this Colony had self-government, I feel certain we should have been the first Colony to have had conscription with suitable allowances for the conscripts' families; the allowance amount would bear the light of day and not be as it is now. No wonder we all want exemptions. I wonder if that gentleman who stated his family might starve has yet been informed what this wealthy Colony will do for his family. Are all the families receiving the same due? Why cannot the public know? Is any difference being made between blue and healthy blood?

If we had self-government we should never have put out our coast-lights and homed our seamen; also we should have no obsolete Observatory, also we would never have witnessed the sight of a few days ago when the good old Red Ensign was hoisted down on a British ship, another country's flag hoisted in its place, and an alien Captain put in command. This, Sir, happened right here, when Mr. Lloyd George is begging for ships and ship materials.

Our Police Reserve shows you what could be done; no more striking proof of loyalty to our King is needed. If we had practical men here we should have been sending famous Hongkong regiments to the front, drilled and trained here, the men only to be British subjects.

However, it is an ill-wind that brings no good, for after this war, we shall certainly have enough reason to show why we should be granted self-government and proud will be the day when, with our own Colonial hands, we can hoist the Union Jack. Then God help those who sanction the heading down of it!

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, July 19, 1918.

[Even if the grievances mentioned by our correspondent were well-founded, self-government would not necessarily put an end to the causes of complaint. Some measure of constitutional reform would be useful, but self-government here would be utterly impracticable.—Ed. H.A.T.]

A MOTORING INCIDENT.

Sir,—In regard to "Motorist's" letter in yesterday's paper regarding the incident at North Point, I myself and other witnesses saw the thing occur. We had just stepped off the car when Motor Car No. 143 passed by at a moderate speed, sounding no horn. The next thing we saw was a small boy lying on the ground, he having been run over by the car. I at once ran to the small boy and picked him up and handed him over to the care of a Chinese. Then I went after the car and, as I was taking its number, I was assaulted by the driver, and I severely assaulted him back, although no blows were struck. If the boy had been killed, I consider it would be a pure case of manslaughter. It is a well-known fact that this car passes at various times in the day to and from the North Point Hotel. Trusting you can see your way clear to publish this.

Yours etc.,
ONE OF THE WITNESSES.
Hongkong, July 19, 1918.

To Mariners.

The Harbour Master of Canton notifies that on and after July 25 and till further notice, during the reconstruction of Colinton Reach Barrier Light Station, the light will be exhibited from a mast, painted white, erected on the Station platform, six feet to the Southward of the present position of the lantern. The characteristic of the light will continue to be fixed red till work on reconstruction is completed.

REVIEWS.

"THE ENCYCLOPEDIA SINICA," by Samuel Couling. M.A. (Edin.). Shanghai: Messrs Kelly and Walsh. Two Vols. \$25.

Professor Couling, lately Honorary Secretary and editor of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, has performed an admirable service by the production of this work of well over 600 pages. He sends it forth "in the sincere hope that it may help to interpret and open up China to the foreign reader; and may increase mutual respect and knowledge between East and West." His preface strikes the apologetic note, in the sense that he pleads for it as but the framework on which a more complete Encyclopaedia may be elaborated, but we cannot help thinking that he is a little too modest, for he supplies a need which has long been felt, and to students of things Chinese, as well even as to the ordinary reader, its pages will be found full of interesting facts. As a book of reference it is invaluable. It is mostly the personal work of Professor Couling himself, though he has been fortunate in securing the assistance of several expert contributors, besides which he had the full use of Dr. Morrison's famous library. There is scarcely a subject connected with China or a single prominent personage associated with the country's history that is not mentioned. There are a few errors and omissions, of course (the section dealing with the European Press, for example, is not quite complete), but, as a first edition, the Encyclopaedia is a distinct credit to its author. Its style of production, also, is a tribute to the firm which published it.

"JAPAN AT THE CROSS ROADS," by A.M. Pooley. London: George Allen and Unwin. Ltd. 10/6 net.

In his preface to this most interesting volume, the author describes the book as an attempt to delineate the real state of affairs in Japan and to indicate the directions in which they are leading. He has a knowledge of the subject, gained by residence in the country, and he deals with the question in a frank, if not indeed a brutal, manner. The historical part of his book, in which he traces the political, industrial, social and religious development of the Japanese, is full of interesting data and pungent comment and is written in a free and forceful style. This latter observation, indeed, applies to the whole volume, for the reader is at no time left in doubt as to the author's meaning. But we cannot say that the book impresses us as an unbiased contribution to the literature on Japan. The author would appear to be no great lover of the Japanese and he seems to allow his views to carry him away in denunciation of most things Japanese. He boldly asserts that nothing in Japan is pure and original, and in the political, commercial or social life of the people he appears to find little upon which to bestow praise. He has harsh words to say of bureaucracy, political dishonesty, commercial dishonesty and social inequalities. Some of these are no doubt thoroughly justified, but in our opinion the writer blinds himself to many of the good points of Japanese government and the people themselves. Many of Mr. Pooley's comments on Japan's Far Eastern policy are well founded, we do not deny, but here again we rather think he has overpainted the picture. His book, however, should be read with deep interest by all who in any way concern themselves with Japan's future, and these, after making due allowances for the antagonistic spirit in which the author apparently approaches his subject, will no doubt find much in it really worth reading.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified two cases each of enteric fever and plague and one each of spotted fever and diphtheria. All ended fatally and all the sufferers were Chinese.

"FATHER OF THE TYPEWRITER."

Death of Mr. W. K. Jenne.

Mr. W. K. Jenne, who has long been known as the "father of the typewriter," is dead. The original writing machine, the model I Remington, was built under his superintendence. Through his efforts the crude inventor's model was improved in design and made practical for manufacture and sale, and during the first thirty years of its history Mr. Jenne was the principal factor in the development of the writing machine—a remarkable record for one man, one which fully entitled him to all the honours he received.

Mr. Jenne was born in Lancaster, Mass. in 1837, of good old New England stock. His father, Silas Jenne, was a skilled mechanic and an inventor of some repute, and it was from this parent that Mr. Jenne inherited his mechanical bent. Mr. Jenne spent the early years of his life in his native State. It was in 1861, at the age of 23, that he came to Hongkong, the little New York town in which he was destined to spend all of the remaining years of his long, active and useful life. Even in those days Hongkong was a town which the name Remington had already made famous. These were the Civil War times, when E. Remington & Sons, the famous gun makers, were busy on the big war contracts, and the fame of the Remington gun had already spread to the four corners of the earth. It was to be Mr. Jenne's destiny to make this name Remington even more famous in connection with the writing machine.

Soon after removing to Hongkong, Mr. Jenne entered the Remington service and in the year 1873 he held an important position in their sewing machine department. It was in this year that the historic events began which were destined to link the name Jenne to that of the writing machine.

The history of the attempts to invent a typewriter carry us back 150 years. The first known attempt, shown by the records of the British Patent Office, was that of Henry Mill in 1714. The first American attempt was made by William Austin Burt of Detroit in 1829. Many other efforts, mainly in America, followed in the next forty years. Charles Thurber of Worcester, Mass., built a typewriter in 1842, Fairbanks in 1848. Oliver T. Eddy in 1850, A. E. Beach in 1856, and many other attempts followed during the next ten years.

All of these machines wrote, some of them wrote well, but none of them was practical because, one and all, they lacked the one essential—that of speed. Without exception they were slow, slower even than the pen. The problem was finally solved by three mechanics of Milwaukee—Sholes, Gole and Glidden—whose names will have a lasting place in history as the inventors of the writing machine. After ten years of labour they thought that the machine was sufficiently perfected, and in that year 1873 it was brought to the Remington Works at Ilion in the hope of interesting the Remingtons in its manufacture. It is here that the name of Mr. Jenne enters into the typewriter story.

The negotiations were successful and the inventor's model was placed in the hands of Mr. Jenne for development. Mr. Jenne's labours during the following year constitute his principal claim to fame. The inventor's model was so crude as to be of little value except to show that the idea was practical. Under Mr. Jenne's efforts the machine was reduced in size, improved in design, and evolved into a model suitable for manufacture and sale. Early in the year 1874 the first machines were placed upon the market.

This machine was then known simply as The Typewriter. Today it is known as the Model I Remington. "Ancestor of Writing Machines."

The Model I Remington was enclosed in a case, the carriage return was operated by a foot treadle, it wrote capital letters only, and altogether it was a very crude and imperfect forerunner of the present day Remingtons. Nevertheless this model contained the great fundamental features of

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VIOLE BLOUSE

PIQUE & GABERDINE SKIRTS

NEW MILLINERY

PANAMAS

READY TO WEAR HATS.

KNITTING NEEDLES.

PHONE 644.

THE DOG AND THE LICENCE.

Interesting Point Raised
in Court.

A rather curious point exercised the mind of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was summoned for keeping a dog without a licence.

Detective Sergeant Murphy, of Yau-mat, stated that the man had a licence but it was not his own. The man had had the dog and the licence given to him.

His Worship pointed out that a licence had been obtained in respect of the particular dog and there had been no loss to the revenue. The Ordinance provided that no person shall keep a dog without a licence from the C.S.P., and this man had a licence although it did not bear his own name. Next year, of course, he would have to take a licence out in his own name. Under the circumstances, he thought he ought to dismiss the summons, and this he did.

All present day writing machines Chief among these features were the step by step escapement and the type striking at a common central point. These principles, as embodied in the first Remington, are so obvious and self evident to-day that it seems strange that they were not discovered until after a century and a half of inventive effort.

Mr. Jenne remained for thirty years the superintendent of the Remington factory, until his retirement in 1904, and during these years he did incomparably more than any other one man in the mechanical development of the typewriter. Nine successive Remington models—all of them in fact except those now current—belong to the Jenne period, and it is impossible to enumerate all of the improvements which were due to Mr. Jenne or achieved under his direction.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—
Inspectors and Sergeants. The D.S.P.R. requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspectors and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 24th.

Departmental Orders.

Attention is drawn to Orders of July 11th.

Members will be held personally responsible for non-possession of a copy as from the 20th instant.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood and Teak Furniture

Comprising:—

Blackwood curio cabinets, folding tables, flower stands, wall brackets, chairs, teapots, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, morocco and tapestry covered couches, brass mounted iron bedsteads, double wardrobes, porcelain vases, bronze incense burners, ornaments, white lace curtains, etc., etc.

Also

A Quantity of Silver and Electro-plated ware.

And

1 "Miami" Motorcycle 2 1/2 H.P. (new).

1 Upright Grand Piano by Rosentans.

Several Typewriters (Oliver, Remington, etc.)

On view from Tuesday the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on del. very.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

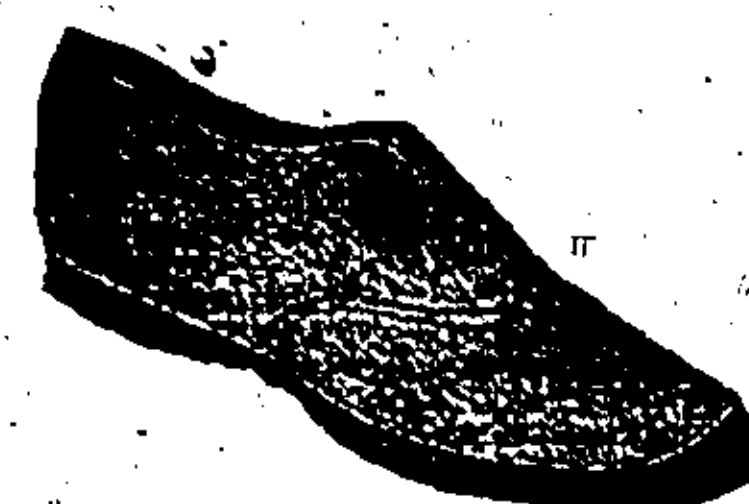
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ATHLETIC SHOES.

SHOES

\$3.75

per pair.



BOOTS

\$5.00

per pair.

Made of soft White Duck with Vulcanized Rubber soles. Light in weight and durable. An attractive and comfortable Shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch Parties and Seashore wear.

MACKINTOSH

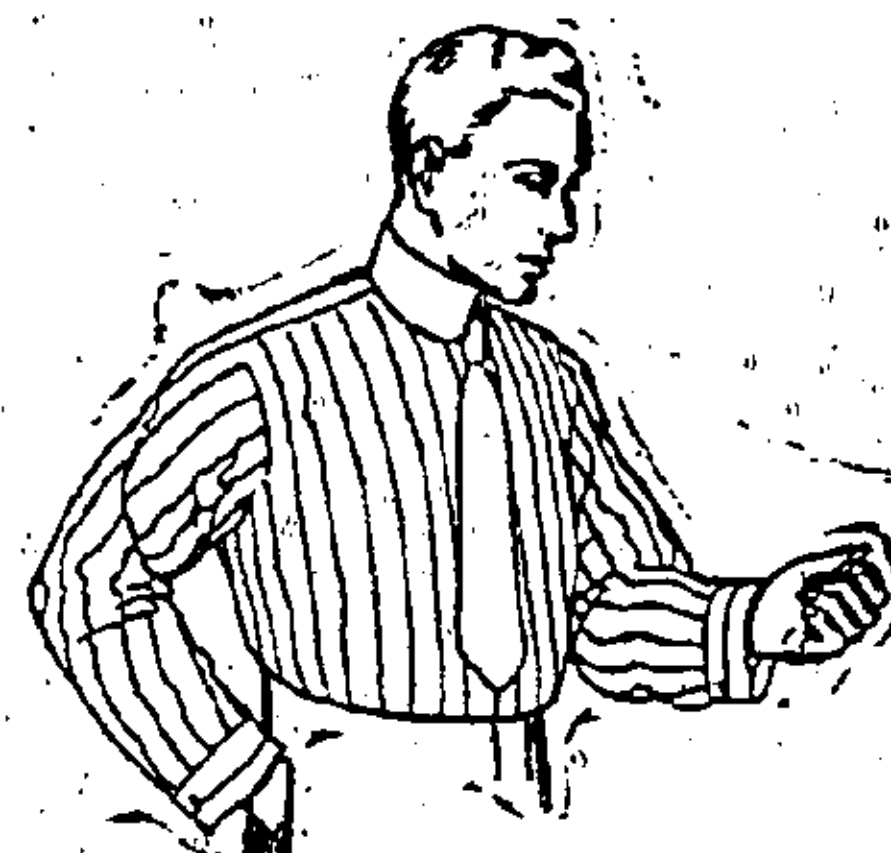
800, LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346



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WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHIRTS "ATLAS" REGD PYJAMAS

This HIGH-CLASS make of SHIRTS and PYJAMAS not only combines the BEST MATERIALS, GOOD CUT and WORKMANSHIP (thus ensuring perfect comfort), they are ALL BRITISH.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

**ESTEY
PIANOS**

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

PACIFIC SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	30th July	*Key West	28th Oct.
*Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	

* FRIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage, fares, sail-
ing and reservation of accommodation, also
times of trips and descriptive literature
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P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 752.For freight rates and through bills of lading
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Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada
and United States also to Europe and West
Indies, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
are given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500 *Inaba Maru T. 12,600	{MON., 22nd July, at 11 a.m. {SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500 *Tango Maru T. 13,500	{SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m. {SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON
OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGA-
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
DELACROIX, CAPE TOWN,
VIA MANILA, ZAMBANGA,
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VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKO-
HAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND
PANAMA CANAL.
BOMBAY
CALCUTTAFor date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru,"
"Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru	FRI.,	19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	WED.,	14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

1 Onitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific
Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	23rd July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July. 19, 1918.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

Karimata	Java	In port	26th July	M'ta, Batavia
Yselydk	Java	22nd July	30th July	S'hai, Daloy

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers,
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.
Haikan	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 24th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake, Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Sat., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Talsang	Tues., 23rd July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with the s.s. "KAWASANG" and "VITIM" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fourteen days. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Passengers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when
indicated on the schedule.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to
4000 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Waltham and Ostend.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2200.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The White Star Line.

At the Oceanic Steam Naviga-
tion Company's meeting in
London, Mr. Harold A. Sanderson
presiding, the report, which
showed a profit of £1,534,261, was
unanimously adopted, and the
Right Hon. Lord Pirrie was
re-elected a director.

Making use of the Vaterland.

On her last voyage the Vater-
land, (now known as the
Leviathan) 54,282 tons (Hamburg-
America Line), the largest
German steamship, which was
seized by the United States
Government, carried 12,000 men
to France. The speed with which
the troops and material were
landed from this giant and with
which coaling was performed
was such that in four days all
the work was accomplished.

The Chamber of Shipping.

Our London correspondent
(says the "Journal of Commerce
to hand") wires that part of the
scheme of reconstruction of the
Chamber of Shipping is the taking
of a charter of incorporation, and
I hear that has now been applied
for. Under the scheme repre-
sentation on the Executive
Council is to consist of, say, one
representative for every quarter
of a million tonnage, firms, &c.,
possessing less than that to be
grouped.

Bristol Channel Ports.

The London correspondent of
the "Journal of Commerce"
recently stated:—I gather that
Swansea is to be allowed to
increase its dock charges 50 per
cent. Recently the Bristol
Channel controlled ports which
do not include Swansea, asked
the Board of Trade to allow of
increasing their dock charges 50
per cent. The fact that Swansea
was uncontrolled was a difficulty
in the way of conceding the claim,
and Mr. Wardle, Parliamentary
Secretary to the Board, paid a
visit to the locality, visited the
various docks and inquired into
the matter on the spot. Decision
was hung upon the receipt of
information in certain matters
being supplied by Swansea. That
information has now come to
hand, and I have excellent
authority for stating that to-day
the decision was come to allow
Swansea to increase its charges
by the 50 per cent named. There
is therefore every ground for
presuming that a like increase
will be granted in the case of the
other Bristol Channel ports.

The State's Shipping.

The State's investments in
tonnage now represent a very
large total, and the suggestion
has been made that it would be
advisable to liquidate them. The
State has expended vast sums in
building tonnage in the United
Kingdom and in buying ships in
the United Kingdom and in
buying ships in the United States.
It has generally been assumed
that these ships would be sold at
the end of the war. They are now
placed in the hands of shipping
firms to manage, the managers
receiving nominal remuneration.
Shipowners quite realize that the
vessels would have to be sold as
requisitioned by the State. The
buyers would therefore only
receive rates of hire based on the
present Blue Book rates, which
in some respects would certainly
have to be revised, or else a
guaranteed rate of interest on the
capital expended, with some
allowance for depreciation. No
possibility would, therefore, arise
of any suggestion, that owners
were making large profits out of
the transaction. Owners, or some
of them, would gladly buy vessels
with a view to employing them
after the war in their own
particular trade. Many of the
fleets have, of course, been
seriously depleted by the sub-
marine warfare. Probably some
plan of a guarantee of interest
on the capital would be preferable
to leaving the owners to estimate
the values of the ships based on
the present requisition rates,
because there are now discrepan-
cies between the rates paid to
liners and cargo vessels. A liner
company might thus be able to
afford to pay a considerably
higher price than the cargo
steamship owner. In the case of
vessels built by the State, clearly
all should have an opportunity
of competing on equal terms at
any auctions at which the vessels
were offered. The disposal of the
ships at the present time would
have the advantage of recon-
stituting the State for its large expenditure
in tonnage. At the same time
State control, as Lord Inchape
insists, is not good for enterprise.
—L. & O. Express.

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Sitting.

The General Military Service Tribunal again sat this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The following men are medically fit:—

1. D. M. Rose
2. E. E. Sedgwick
3. M. A. Murray
4. W. Ross
5. G. E. Towne
6. G. B. Danneft
7. E. Wilken
8. J. H. Ramsey
9. H. R. Northey
10. P. S. Cassidy
11. A. Moore
12. J. A. Bidgway
13. R. T. Burton
14. T. W. Doyle

The following men of military age from this bank have been rejected as unfit for service:—W. R. P. Thurstfield, A. O. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch and A. Balsan.

From the Chairman's reading of the papers it appeared that three of the men who appeared on the list have already gone home, their places having been taken by three local men, which reduced the number to be dealt with to eleven. The pre-war staff was 29 Europeans, 33 Portuguese and a large Chinese staff, the figures to-day being 23 Europeans, 47 Portuguese, and about the same number of Chinese. Altogether twelve had left the Hongkong office for military service and another 26 from the Far Eastern Office. Sixty young men who were in training with the Bank in London at the outbreak of war also joined up. The Bank had lately engaged five men discharged from the Army and three were on their way out to Far Eastern offices. The Bank asked for the total exemption of all the eleven men before the Tribunal.

When asked if they had anything to say, all three replied in the negative, excepting Mr. Northey and Mr. Cassidy. The former thought that one man could be spared if a substitute were brought in, but this could not be done until the three men just joined had had more experience. Mr. Cassidy thought that a substitute with commercial training could be later brought in and so relieve one of the present staff.

Major Morgan reviewed what had taken place in the cases of the Chartered Bank, Mercantile Bank and International Bank and said that in working on the same proportion of men taken from these banks, he thought that the Hongkong Bank should spare at least two more men.

On this point some discussion ensued, Mr. Stubb's final remark being that if two more men were taken away it would be impossible to run the Bank.

The Chairman later announced that all eleven men would be exempted.

Talkoo Sugar Refining Co.

The following men are medically fit:—

1. E. J. Back
2. W. C. Jackson
3. J. McCubbin
4. J. McIntyre
5. J. Muirhead
6. A. Nicol
7. H. C. Becker
8. W. P. Beath
9. J. Sloan
10. C. Young

The following men of military age from this Company have been rejected as unfit for service:—R. Dunley, O. D. Sullivan, M. O'Brien, T. Bateman.

The Tribunal decided to grant exemptions to all excepting Messrs. Young, Back and Nicol.

Prime Minister's Second Granddaughter.

Mrs. Carey Evans, daughter of the Prime Minister, gave birth to a daughter at Orkney. This is Mr. Lloyd George's second grandchild, the first, also a daughter, being born to the wife of Major Richard Lloyd George on St. Valentine's Day.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Resumed Again This Morning.

Yesterday afternoon the case was concluded in which two women, An Sang and Lee Lin, were indicted before the Chief Justice on four counts regarding the detention of a small girl aged 6 years. Prisoners were found guilty and each sentenced to five years' hard labour.

Wood Road Robbery. The Sessions were resumed this morning, when, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the six men charged in connection with the Wood Road armed robbery were arraigned on two counts, the first being of assault and the other of theft of jewellery and clothing valued at over \$2,000.

The accused's names were:—Chin Chai Hing, Leung Chan Kwan, Fung Yew Tung, Chu Wa, Sit Chin and Li Ching. The fifth and sixth prisoners were discharged, the other four men being found guilty. His Lordship deferred sentence until Monday morning at 10.30.

Defrauded a Woman. This afternoon, a Chinese named Lo Ho Sang was charged, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, with forging a document—a mortgage, and also with soliciting a forged document.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, but the prisoner pleaded guilty. The document was a mortgage in respect of certain ground in the New Territories, by which means the prisoner falsely obtained \$200 from a woman. He represented that a man he took with him during the transactions was his nephew, but in fact the man was no relation.

Prisoner had a previous conviction for larceny in 1913, and his Lordship remarked that if the prisoner was able to make reparation to the woman he had defrauded, that fact would be taken into consideration.

Prisoner said that he had some property himself in the New Territories which he could sell and so raise enough money to pay the woman back.

His Lordship adjourned the case until Monday morning for enquiries to be made into this aspect of the case.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Dr. Sun. The two representatives of the two Houses who were sent to persuade Dr. Sun Yet-sen to accept the appointment of Administrative Councilor have returned and reported that Dr. Sun has accepted the documents but says he will send Wu Hon-man as his representative to express his opinions about the acceptance.

An Armistice? The chief of the Chamber of Commerce in Luichow city has been instructed by the Authority to co-operate with the French missionaries there in arranging an armistice for five days and demanding that Lung's troops should surrender 80 per cent. of their ammunition and arms after they are paid, but Lung's troops demand \$150,000 and only agree to surrender a half of their arms, besides insisting on a score of other conditions and if these are complied with they will surrender.

Transferred to Hankow. The Commissioner of Maritime Customs in Canton has been transferred to Hankow by order of the Inspector General of Customs in Peking. He will come to Hongkong to-day.

An Official Call. The Dutch Consul in Swatow, with his interpreter, has arrived and made an official call on Shum Chun-han.

Honoured by France.

We are pleased to hear that Lieut. H. Sutor, D.S.O., R.N.R., (late of the China Navigation Co., Ltd.) has gained further distinction, having been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the President of France. It was only a few months ago that news was received of his having been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, The news of this later award will be received with pleasure by Lieut. Sutor's many friends at Canton.

RIVETING CONTESTS.

"A Sport Reducing the Output."

Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the British Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, has issued the following circular letter to branches on the subject of riveting contests:—

"We find it necessary to warn our members against a new method of exploitation. We refer to the riveting contests which are being promoted by all kinds of people who are neither interested in our welfare nor in the national cause. The people who are promoting this new sport have approached us at the head office. These people are of a varied character, rich idlers of the sporting instinct; newspaper advertising agents; and even coffee manufacturers. We have politely asked them to keep their hands off, but they have gone past us, and we regret to say by tempting baits have induced some of our members to lend themselves as tools. We have had many enemy agents in high places, but nothing more demoralising to the man engaged in the most important of all our industries has been conceived, and we are determined that it must be stamped out."

"These record-breaking contests are no criterion of what individual men or squads can do. Scores of foremen, men and boys are employed for days prior to and during the contests preparing the work and assisting in its performance. If all this auxiliary labour were to be given before and during the work of riveting as usually carried out the collateral work of shipbuilding would be almost at a standstill. Our members have done everything in their power to expedite output of shipbuilding and repairs, and will continue to do so, but they strongly resent being the tools of outsiders to provide them with a new sensational sport, instead of producing good reliable work which will stand the test and carry safely the food and munitions necessary to win through."

"After the labour of months we, with the other trades, have just succeeded in drafting a comprehensive scheme, now in operation, for the unification of the men, the employers, and the Government, for the maximum production of new shipbuilding, and the acceleration of repairs. We have succeeded in eliminating all the busy-bodies who have interfered with our work and hindered output during the first three and a half years of the war, and we are not now going to allow the present gang to destroy our hopes to recover our position and defeat the enemy in their piratical efforts."

"Riveting has never been a sport and in these times our members were never in more deadly earnest, and we shall not allow our members to be turned into gladiators to provide sport for the idle rich—a sport which is already having adverse effects, and is reducing the total output, besides undermining the good relations which we have established for co-operation and unification of our efforts in the national cause."

"Our rule says: 'It is not in the interests of members that piecework should be worked', and the central principle of trade unionism is to destroy competition in industry, and establish co-operation and brotherhood. If these principles are ignored trade unionism is at an end, and we have lost the inspiration which has sustained us in our laborious tasks during almost four years' effort to defend our democratic institutions against militarism."

"Please, therefore, take immediate steps to bring this matter before your members, and particularly to the notice of shop stewards, so that any members disregarding this instruction by assisting in any of the competitions pending may be at once brought before his branch or district committee and dealt with in terms of rule."

Opium Possession. As a man was coming off a Canton steamer yesterday he was arrested and found to have in his possession a quantity of prepared opium. He was duly charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wells, at the Police Court this morning, and was fined \$75, or a month's hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength. No. 982 Sapper 1. Kelly was enrolled on 19.7.18 and posted to Reg. Coy. No. 983 Private D. Abbey was enrolled on 18.7.18 and posted to "B" Coy. No. 5 Platoon. No. 297 Pte. R. Euohan, "A" Coy., and No. 761 Pte. T. J. Fisher, Mounted Section, are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, the former dated 18.7.18 and the latter to date from day of departure.

Leave. 2nd Lieut. F. Pierce Grove, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18. No. 280 O.S.M.J.H. Ramsey, "A" Coy., and No. 471 Pte. L. S. Lovely, Mounted Section attached Engineer Coy., are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918. Lieut. W. H. Whiteley, Eng. Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from date of departure. Gun. G. N. da Rosa, Art. Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10.6.18. Pte. K.B. Reid, Mounted Section, is granted 8 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 18.7.18. The leave granted to Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, vide Corps Order No. 3 dated 5.7.18, is cancelled.

Reversion. No. 483 Loc. Corpl. E. F. Annett reverts to the ranks at his own request.

Artillery Orders. Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—Parades at Belchers Battery:—

Monday, 22nd July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. Tuesday, 23rd July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill. Thursday, 25th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only. Friday, 26th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders. Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

19th to 26th July:—E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m. Officers next for duty:—Belchers, Lieut. Hall. Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill. Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N. O. O. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. O. O. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant. Orendene and Parsons. R. E. and Sergt. Day. E.K.D.O. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant. Barclay and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, E.K.D.O.

Pay and Travelling expenses for June are now ready at Captain Russell's Office.

Infantry Orders. Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY. Monday, 22nd July.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Cricket Ground. The following will attend:—Ptes. Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abbey, Falconer, Hayward, Home, Macfarlane, Bridger, Earle, and Griffin, also Corporals Edgumbe and MacKishan and L. Corpl. Perry and Brown. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches, N.O.Os. need not carry rifles or pouches. Tuesday 23rd July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifles. The following will attend:—

All N. O. O., also Ptes. Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lannister, Wilson, R. M. Webb, B. M. Webb, J. B. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Newall and Young.

Wednesday, 24th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

YOUNGEST CINEMA STAR.

To be Seen on the Film in Hongkong.

Probably the youngest of the stage beauties whose charm and talent have won Broadway is Marion Davies, characterised as the most appealingly attractive girl on the American stage, who makes her photo-play debut in the much-talked-of comedy-drama "Runaway Romany", written by herself and to be presented at the Victoria Theatre here according to an arrangement just concluded between the management and the Pathe Company, which controls the picture.

Miss Davies is particularly well known to new York playgoers, as she was featured in the Ziegfeld Follies and also with Gaby Deslys in Charles Dillingham's "Stop, Look, Listen". She then played an important part in "Oh, Boy!", the musical comedy which scored for more than two years on Broadway and it was during this engagement that she received two very interesting offers, one from the Ardley Art Film Corporation to appear in a motion picture of her own story and the other from those discerning managers, Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, who saw in her just the girl they wanted for their big Century Theatre show. "Miss 1917."

The final result was that Miss Davies left the coast of "Oh, Boy!" and was able to accept both offers, working by day at the studio and by night at the theatre.

When the picture was completed it was accepted for release by Pathe and it is interesting to note that Miss Davies is the second of the Pathe stars to be featured in the same Century Theatre show, considered by far the biggest thing ever seen in New York. The other is Pathe's other new star Irene Castle.

Friday, 26th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY. Tuesday, 23rd July.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground, Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

Thursday, 25th July.—5.30 p.m. N. O. O. of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Headquarters. T. E. T. MACHINE GUN COMPANY. Monday, 22nd July.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 23rd July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above. Wednesday, 24th July.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above. Friday, 26th July.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION. Monday, 22nd July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 25th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles. SIGNALLING SECTION. Tuesday, 23rd July.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS. Monday, 22nd and Friday, 26th July.—6.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders. Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J.E.W. Board state:—Leave.—Opl. C. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18. Bugler L. Abraham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18. Drummer H. Joseph is granted 2 months' leave from 18.7.18. Parade.—Wednesday, 24th July, 5.30 p.m. Swimming, fall in at Blake Pier.

MONARCHIES IN DANGER.

"A Time for Kings to Stick Together"

London, May 31.—A private letter written to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of February marked the turning point in Rumania's participation in the world war and was one of the deciding factors in the long series of intrigues which eventually broke the spirit of the Rumanian king. Under the outside pressure King Ferdinand changed from an ardent supporter of the war against Germany into a lukewarm and vacillating opportunist and finally into a distinct peace advocate.

"This is a time when kings must stick together." This is the most striking sentence of the letter of Emperor Charles. The letter has never been published and its existence up to this time has been known to only a few persons outside the highest court circles in Rumania. A summary of its contents was communicated to the American Minister and to the Associated Press correspondent in Jassy by a high official, who is one of the most steadfast friends of the Allies at the Rumanian court.

In intimate tones the Austrian Emperor directed the attention of King Ferdinand to the great danger for all monarchical institutions from the wave of Socialism which was sweeping eastern Europe. He drew a heart-felt picture of the danger to Austria from the spread of Bolshevism across the Russian border and declared the Rumanian dynasty was in equal danger from the same source. He pleaded with the Rumanian King to join with other monarchies in Europe in the death grapple with democracy and promised that if Ferdinand would abandon the Allies, Germany and Austria would support him in retaining his throne. After portraying Rumania as abandoned by the Allies and helpless before the powerful Central Empire, Emperor Charles closed his letter with the sentence quoted above. King Ferdinand's letter to Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, thanking him for the conclusion of peace marked the final step in the King's surrender to the dogmas of Emperor Charles that kings must stick together.

The earlier attitude of King Ferdinand toward the war offers a striking contrast to the subservient tone of his letter this month to Premier Marghiloman. As late as mid-February the King expressed to the Associated Press correspondent a desire that an interview or a statement showing his loyal adherence to the alliance with the Entente should be published in the United States. An audience was arranged, and the King insisted in speaking English, although he is not a master of English, because, he said, he was anxious to make his position absolutely clear to the American people, and thought that it could be done better in plain English than through a translation from the French or Rumanian. Unfortunately, the interview was started to the United States by way of Odessa. A strike of Bolshevik telegraph operators there prevented it from going any farther.

On the subject of peace proposals by the Central Powers, which was then the all-important subject in Jassy, the King, in the interview, declared:—

"It would be unthinkable for Rumania to accept peace without the consent of her allies. For Rumania to make such a peace would be an act of dishonour."

Concerning his relations with the German and Austrian Emperors, the King said:—

"I can understand sovereigns being angry against each other, but I cannot understand them entertaining feelings of hatred toward one another. A sovereign cannot always act according to his personal dictation or according to family ties, but must carry out the will and interest of his people."

In looking over the final draft of the interview, the King said he wished to emphasize particularly the close

CARELESS BLASTING.

A Contractor Fined \$100.

A Chinese contractor appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, summoned for carrying out blasting operations without a permit.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., said that the blasting was being carried out at Chatham Path, despite the fact that the contractor had been fined a fortnight previously for the same offence. Some railings had been damaged and also some trees.

Defendant said that he was not aware that his permit had been cancelled or withdrawn.

Mr. Edwards replied that the permit expired early in June, but the defendant had applied for a renewal. He had exceeded the area he was allowed to work in. The work had been done in a very careless manner. He asked for the maximum penalty.

His Worship could not see his way to impose such a fine, but eventually decided to fine the defendant \$100.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little one Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will also prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. Obtainable from medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

Will of Mr. John Redmond. The late Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has left estate valued \$5,788, of which \$1,877 is in England. The will is headed "House of Commons, January 22, 1913," the witnesses being Mr. T. Scanlan, M.P., and Mr. T. J. Hanna, a journalist. Mr. Redmond bequeathed all his political papers to his son, Captain W. A. Redmond.

ing paragraph, in which he had expressed hope that around the final peace table Rumania's welfare would be the particular care and solicitude of the American delegates. He called for his coloured pencils, and underlined in blue, then in red, each line of the closing paragraph, which said:—

"For the never-failing support and sympathy of your great Government and people I wish you to convey to the entire American nation the heartfelt gratitude of my people and myself. That splendid support and sympathy encourages us to believe that when the flag of peace is unfurled throughout Europe and when the nations of the earth meet to adjust their differences, America will not forget her ally and friend in the far-off Balkans. We hope that at the final peace table America, as the foremost exponent of the principles of national liberty, will raise its powerful voice on behalf of the nation that has suffered and sacrificed in order that those sacred principles might be achieved."

Within a short time after the interview King Ferdinand's attitude began to undergo a change, and the breach between him and the Queen on the question of peace began to grow wider. A powerful court party brought continual pressure to bear on the King in support of every German peace intrigue, and the King yielded rapidly to the pressure.

Queen Marie, on the other hand, was adamant, and she made valiant efforts to rally the army and the anti-German elements to her side. In March she visited the entire Rumanian front with the object of solidifying and consolidating the anti-peace sentiment in the active army. The soldiers generally responded to her appeal, but her hopes and efforts were all for naught.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hoarding of Silver.
The following Regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act was made on May 18:—No person shall after the 27th day of May, 1918, have or retain at any time in his possession or under his control, silver coins current in the United Kingdom of a value exceeding that of the amount of silver coins reasonably required by him at that time for the purposes of the personal expenditure of himself and his family and of his trade or business (if any); and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. In any proceedings for contravention of this regulation the burden of showing what amount of silver coins is reasonably required for the purposes aforesaid shall rest upon the person charged. Any person who sells or purchases, or offers to sell or purchase, any coin current in the United Kingdom for an amount exceeding the face value of the coin, or accepts any such coin in payment of a debt or otherwise for an amount exceeding its face value, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Chinese Cotton.

Meers, J. Spunt & Co.'s weekly cotton market circular for July 11 states:—The placid course of the cotton market has again been disturbed by cross currents in the shape of an exceedingly favourable Bureau report issued in America, giving the condition of the cotton crop there at 85.88, which in round figures represents a crop in the neighbourhood of 15,000,000 bales. Naturally such a large crop was far from what was generally expected, and hence a slump on the Osaka and local markets. Whether the report mentioned will be substantiated remains problematical, and we would therefore ask our friends here to adopt a cautious waiting policy, as there are many critical periods to abide before the final cut-out of the new crop becomes generally known. Taking the situation on the whole, we are of opinion that the local market for the coming season cannot be influenced so much by the American report as hitherto, as owing to the peculiar situation brought about by the present war, more will depend on the China new crop, coupled by the taking of the Japanese mills, the latter being more dependent on the China staple than in past years. Should business be anywhere near normal in Japan we feel sure that they can consume a good part of our crop at favourable rates and hence hasty bearish sentiments should be discounted. Tone of the market: Steady.

Japan's Foreign Trade.

According to the latest official returns, exports during the last ten days of June amounted to ¥51,557,000 and imports to ¥37,801,000, or an excess of exports of ¥13,756,000. Compared with the preceding ten days, exports show an increase of 13 per cent., while a decrease of 37 per cent. is shown in imports. Shipments of local and cotton textiles showed a decrease, but this was more than offset by increased shipments of tea, woolen textiles, and cotton yarn. The decrease in imports is due to reduced arrivals of raw cotton, wool, and iron and steel, though there was an increase in imports of rubber and sugar. Exports from the beginning of the year to the end of the first six months amounted to ¥888,000,000 and imports to ¥839,000,000, exports being in excess by ¥49,000,000, as against ¥260,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The excess of exports thus shows a large decrease—and this in spite of the fact that exports show an increase of ¥190,000,000. The reason is that though exports have increased there was a far greater increase in imports—an increase of no less than ¥400,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. This increase in imports is explained by larger arrivals of raw cotton, iron, steel, and machinery, chiefly from the United States. Before the war it was usual for Japan's foreign trade to show an excess of imports in the first half year and an excess of exports in the second half. War conditions have materially changed the

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situation, yet the rule seems to hold good, the excess of exports in the first half year being smaller than that in the second half. It is accordingly expected that the second six months of this year will show a greater increase in exports than has been witnessed in the first six months.

Britain's Commercial Treaties.

The Government's decision to denounce all "commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding most favoured-nations" is a very important development in British commercial policy. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee considered the question of the denunciation of commercial treaties and reported against it. Those with enemy countries have, of course, been terminated by the war. In the case of Allied countries commercial treaties on the basis of reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment are in force between the United Kingdom and Italy, Portugal, Russia, the United States, Japan, Serbia, and Montenegro. There is a similar treaty with Rumania. Great Britain has commercial treaties on the most-favoured-nation basis with Switzerland and Greece. In the case of the Netherlands and Denmark, the general principle of most-favoured-nation treatment is subject to minor limitations. The position with regard to Sweden and Norway is doubtful; but the old treaty of 1826 with Sweden and Norway on a reciprocal most-favoured-nation basis has continued in operation in practice, in spite of the dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway in 1905. Outside Europe, Great Britain has commercial treaties providing for reciprocal and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment with the Argentine, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Venezuela. Those with Costa Rica and Liberia are conditional. Nearly all these commercial treaties are subject to a fixed period of notice on either side as a condition of denunciation. It seems that the treaty with Japan cannot be terminated before 1923. Nothing in Germany is more feared than the action now taken. Where the necessity of reviving the "most-favoured-nation" agreements and treaties with her present enemies is constantly being put forward as the very corner stone of industrial and commercial salvation after the war. The moral for the Allies is obvious. It is evidently appreciated in the United States, and the French Government denounced its most-favoured-nation treaties many months ago.—L. & O. Express.

The Silk Market.

London, May 15.—Messrs. Chabrieres, Morel and Co., report on the Lyon's silk market:—To the numerous impediments which trade has already to put up with, have been added recent levies relative to the import of goods in general, and to the transfer of funds from one country to another. Simultaneously the suspension of commercial transports between France, England, Italy, and Switzerland has more especially affected our market, and had led for a time to a deadlock in transactions. April has thus been one of the dullest months we had to go through since the beginning of the war. As regards the supply of our market in raw material, the reshipment of the important quantities of silk, which are standing over at Port Said and New York, is said to be partly proceeded with. On the other hand, several Japanese steamers have left the East with fairly large cargoes. This will avert the chance of a dearth of silk materials, the depleted state of stocks in Europe has firmly maintained prices for spot parcels, in spite of the suspension of transactions. In the last days of April our traffic with England and Italy has been reopened, and a better feeling has been prevailing, ceasing some demands to spring up, but a revival of some moment is scarcely to be expected, as long as the great fight in the North of France shall continue to absorb the attention. Recent telegrams from Yokohama report that the market has been excited, and prices pushed up 10 francs per kilo higher, in consequence of American orders, and of local speculation. The native weaving industry is said also to be in the way of development. From Canton we hear that the first crop will reach 9,000 bales. The market for European silk has been deprived of interest. The first reports about the next crop in France and in Italy are that the seeds have been put to hatch in about the same proportion as last year, or rather more.

Proposed Measures for Developing Trade.

In a recent address given to representative New England exporters, at Boston, the Chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce referred to proposed legislation that would assist the development of American trade. He made mention of a trade mark bill, whereby a product true to specifications may bear, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, a distinctive mark for recognition abroad. Another bill

to be presented to Congress has for its object the establishment of the right of seaport towns to declare themselves to be free ports under conditions laid down by the Secretary of Commerce. The creation of a Foreign Exchange Bank, which it is proposed to place under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board, was also forebadowed.—(U.S. Commerce Reports.)

"Carrying on" in the Schools.

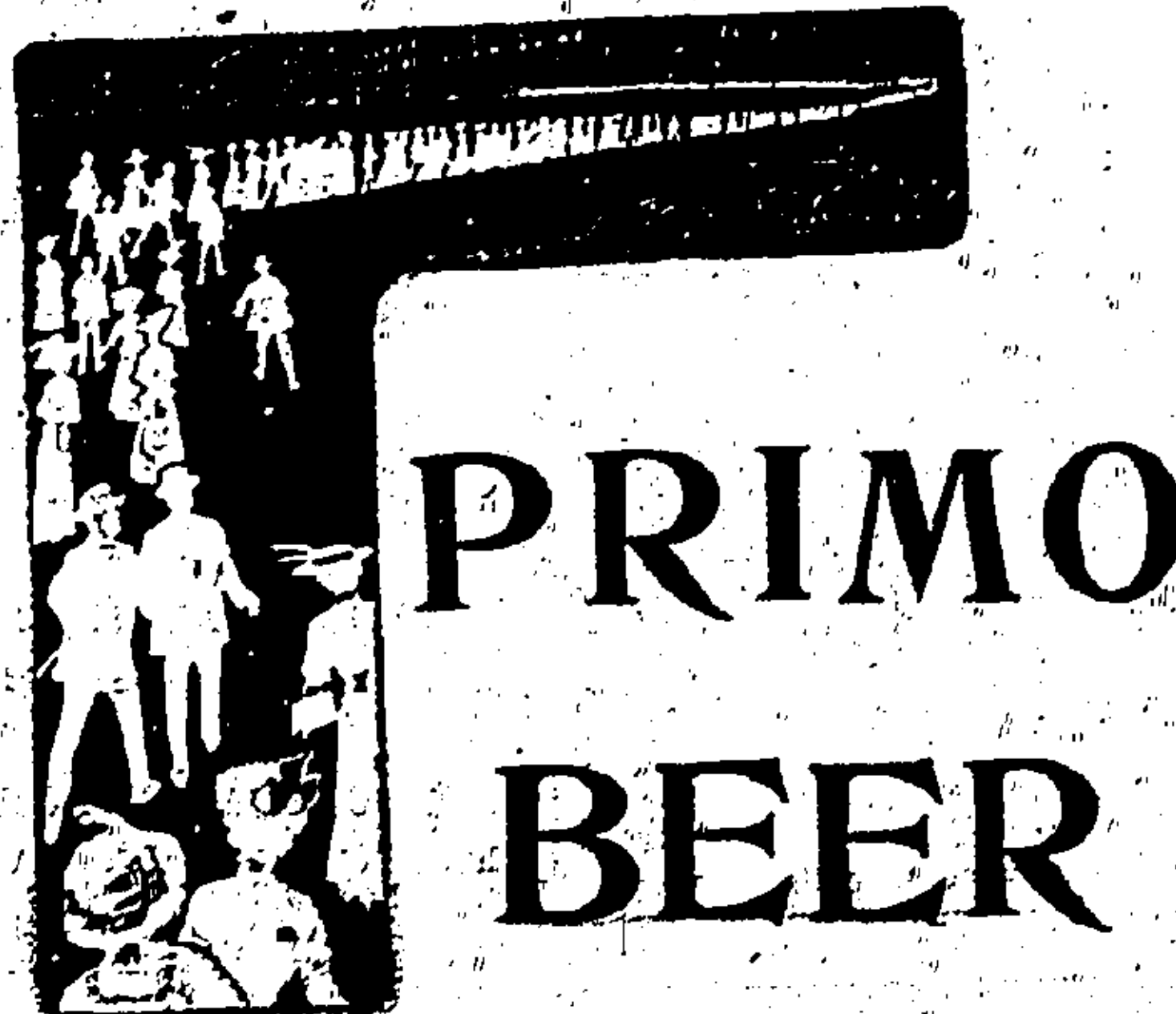
Over 100,000 students (two-thirds girls and women) attended the L.O.O. evening institutes last session, and the committee report that in view of the difficulty of the train, tram, and bus services, darkened streets, and air raids, the students deserve the thanks of the community for not being deterred from improving the national total of education equipment at a time when so much has been lost by the destruction of war.

"Her Grace of York."

In considering a resolution before the Lower House of Canterbury favouring the admission of women to offices of the Church, Dr. Sparrow Simpson said that if they accepted the motion the highest posts in the episcopacy would be open to women. In future they might have her Grace of York corresponding with his Grace of Canterbury. It was pointed out that women were already patrons of living, sextons, members of choir, and churchwardens. The question was referred to a special committee.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
1/1 Demand	3/3 1/2
30 d/s	3/3 1/2
60 d/s	3/3 1/2
4 m/s	3/4
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	141
1/1 Japan	147 1/2
1/1 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/1 San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	
1/1 Java	150 1/4
1/1 Marks	Nom.
1/1 France	4.48 1/2
Demand, Paris	4.49
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4 3/4
4 m/s. D/R	3/4 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	79 3/4
isco & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.63 1/2
6 m/s. France	4.68 1/2
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	78 1/2
1/1 Bombay	Nom.
1/1 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	157 1/4
Demand, Manila	157 1/4
Demand, Singapore	141
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 3/4
Sovereign	6.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16
DISCOUNT PER 100.	
H'kong 30 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	"
Canton	4 1/2 dis.

VISITING
THE HOME OF

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.
INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.
LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital, 100,000,000 Francs.
Paid up 25,000,000 Francs.
(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. 25,000,000 Francs, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Fernette.
HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING, SAIGON, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.
In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON, London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK, Redmont & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for Foreign exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.45 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.45 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 12.15 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.15 P.M. to 12.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
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9.30 P.M. to 9.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
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